THE DAILY JOURNAL

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1897.

Washington Office--1503 Pennsylvania Avenue

Telephone Calls. Business office.......238 | Editorial rooms.....A 8 * TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily only, one month..... Daily only, three months. Dutly only, one year .. including Sunday, one year. Sunday only, one year .. WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS. Daily, per week, by carrier ...

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in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these

Ail communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, be ompanied by the name and address of the

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places: NEW YORK-Windsor Hotel and Astor House.

CHICAGO-Palmer House and P. O. News Co., CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine LOUISVILLE C. T. Decring, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville Book Co., 256 Fourth avenue.

WASHINGTON, D. C.-Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange, Fourteenth street, between Penn, avenue and F street. Mr. McKinley was elected President of

ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot.

arranged for in November. Yesterday was the anniversary of the birth of Alexander Hamilton, who will always hold a place in the front rank of the

the United States vesterday just as it was

The Chicago Inter Ocean is the only Re-United States senator. It was the only Republican paper to indorse "Coin's" book.

world's greatest statesmen.

The report that the President-elect has asked senators not to force the Cameron Cuban resolution to the front is probably true. Major McKinley does not care to start out with such a legacy.

The able men whom the President-elect has asked to take places in his Cabinet men who are not his first choice. Able and trusted men in the Cabinet will inspire

If signs are not misleading Senator John Sherman would greatly gratify several aspublic life, But Senator Sherman is not in the gratifying business just

The minority in the House shows a dispoition to waste time in unnecessary motions. If the Popocratic combination should con clude to adopt dilatory tactics they wil make it very important for the Republicans to attend every hour.

The Princes Cameralzaman, or whatever her foreign name is, announced when she off with a Gypsy, that she cared nothwoman utterly indifferent to it she is talking a great deal in self-defense. If she once comes to understand that the public is tired of her and her talk she will perhaps keep

The negotiation of a treaty with Great Britain, which pledges both governments to submit all questions of difference to arbiremoves all causes of war with most of its differences. There can ratify it, unless it should be found to contain provisions which have not yet been

The veterans who have been dismissed but by Pension Agent Spencer upon the defor their favorites. This being epresentative Hedgcock should amend the preamble of his resolution to conform to the facts.

Speaking of the Pacific funding bill yesgress should not be left in the dark as to the best course to pursue.

Indianapolis is a city of conventions, but The most of them naturally gravitate this it issued from here. Therelack nothing in the way of hospitable at-

dry goods house of Marshall Field, of Chitions, transfers the trade of American citi-

have been just as good a Republican as the last year to take the farmers' institutes out

petent, yet he could not get an appointment. The man who had the backing of the men who helped to nominate the representative got the place over all others. Now, any person who is so unwise as to desire to be a clerk or employe in the service of the United States has the chance over all comers if he stands at the head of the list certified by the examining board, and he is sure of his position as long as he is competent. Presidents Arthur, Cleveland and Harrison and the most of their secretaries have declared that the present system is much better than the old. The correspondent is mistaken when he says that the civil-Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier 20 cts | service law shuts the door upon the veterans of the war. As a matter of fact, hundreds of them hold places in the department at Washington, in the postal service and in all the large custom houses because they could not be turned out when a change of administration came. Even if the law were Persons sending the Journal through the mails repealed now few veterans could get places as clerks for the reason that younger men would be able to secure the influence necessary to secure appointment. If the civilservice law had covered the pension agencies three years ago, the veterans who have been displaced by Democratic favorites and incompetents would have retained their

THE NEED OF MONETARY REFORM.

The necessity of monetary reform in the United States grows out of the fact that we have never had and have not now a homogeneous national system. Our present one has some of the elements of a national system and some excellent features but as a whole it is heterogeneous and has inherent defects which, though they may remain dormant for considerable periods, will become apparent at critical times, to the great detriment of business, the unsettling of values and the undermining of public confidence. These defects in our present monetary system are largely due to the fact that it is the result partly of war measures and partly of makeshift legislation since the war, some of which has been hastily conceived without much thought of its possible effect on the sym in the world. Fortunately, the different people in the unlimited credit of the Nation it has merits is undeniable, and these mental and dangerous defects which should be got rid of. As one of the great commercial nations of the world the United States should not only have good money, but good money system. This, if the Journal understands it, is what is meant by monetary reform-not that the money of the future is to be any better, dollar for dol lar, than that we now have, but that the monetary and banking system of the coun try shall be reconstructed on lines approved by the best financial wisdom and experience available and freed from defects prosperity and financial welfare of the

GOVERNOR MOUNT'S ADDRESS.

By those people who judge the importance covers, Governor Mount's address is a la words which the new Governor spoke yesdiana Legislature. The address is worth two or three readings. There are portions of it which the legislator who is separated from his constituency and desires to do his whole duty can read with profit if his purpose is to do his full duty by the silent majority which cannot attend the sessions of the Legislature. One of these portions is so important that Governor Mount turns to it early in his address. It reads as follows: Conflicting interests will arise, urgent claims will be presented, the disposition of which will require mature thought, careful consideration and unbiased action. Some of these interests will be represented by men who are skilled in all details of legislation, men who are persuasive of speech and trained in diplomacy; men whose influence | two words that will rhyme with Cuba-tuba will be a potent factor in the passage or defeat of measures receiving their support or their opposition. These influences are in either one of them.' powerful factors for good so long as they are enlisted in a worthy cause, but become pernicious when used for defeating wise measures or securing class legislation against the public weal. Such influences are becoming more and more powerful in controlling State and national legislation, and are coming to be a menace to free government. Corporations, trusts and combinations, through lobbyists, are able to look after their interests, while the mechanic, the farmer, the miner, the business man and the day laborer have no one outside the members of the legislative body to exert influence in their behalf.

There are those who will regard the statement that the organized lobbyists are bies in late years are those arrayed to de-The statement of the representative of the | manded. The county officers' lobby has ers of township officers it will be resisted

What Governor Mount has to say under appointment of the great body of clerks and | its blood relatives, will be before the pres-

sity and vest it in the Board of Agriculture-to make places for those who long to

Among the sentiments expressed by the Governor, none will more fully meet the approbation of the thoughtful and intelligent | MANY men and women than the following:

The spirit of our people demands that those in control of our charitable, reformatory and penal institutions, from the highest to the lowest, be selected with reference to competency and fitness of character rather than party affiliation, to the end that the State shall be honored in the manage ment of her institutions.

The last Legislature rescued the benevolent institutions from that selfish partisanship which makes the positions of attendants in hospitals party rewards and the "pull" of a local magnate more powerful in securing an appointment than merit in the applicant. The two best managed institutions in the State, the Reform School and the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, have been managed upon the merit basis for

years. There are many features of the excellent address of the Governor which might be noted to be approved. Even if dissent should be made to the Governor's suggestions, the high sense of public duty which pervades the address commends it to all. If the Legislature should be actuated by the same intelligent devotion to the interests of the people, "the benedictions of a grateful people," to quote the Governor's words, "would be showered" upon its members.

DEFEAT OF THE FUNDING BILL. During the two or three days that the bill providing for the funding of the obligations of the Pacific railroads to the government was under consideration a decided change of sentiment in regard to it took place. All along it was regarded with much favor because many people were led to believe that it was the only course for the government to pursue to enable it to get any part of the by his manner of delivery, was vastly money expended upon these railways. It amusing to the committee and spectators. discussion has made it appear that there to speak three times to make himself unwere other methods by which the governhas recently declared that all of the directors representing the United States are opposed to the funding bill. This must be something of a surprise to many people, as it has been assumed that the House bill had the support of the government directors On this point Director Coombs has ex-

pressed himself in an interview as follows: The government directors, without exception, are in favor of foreclosure proceedings, and never would have made the recmmendations contained in their reports if it had not been from absolute knowledge on their part that the government would re-ceive at the sale of the roads over and above all previous obligations and liens and the cost of the sale an amount which would not only cover the principal of the bonds advanced, but a large proportion of the interest paid by the government. This is not matter of guess, but a certainty. Furthermore, there is a great lack of information on the part of members of the House as to the absolutely secure position that the government holds, for the reason that it is not generally known that the first mortgage bonds cannot be foreclosed to the wiping out of the government loan. That question has been decided by the best lawvers in the land.

If, as Mr. Coombs so confidently affirms, the government would receive by foreclospart of the interest which has been paid then foreclosure would be preferable to the funding bill, but if the government directors were able to say that such a desirable result would follow foreclosure, as a "certainty," why have they not proclaimed it?

It is said that the active effort of President Huntington in behalf of the funding which contributed to its defeat. Distrust of the Pacific lobby by Congress is an encouraging indication.

During the last session Mr. Lorimer, of Chicago, offered a bill in the House, at the request of a labor organization, which provided for the punishment of employers who blacklisted men whom they had discharged. To the surprise of many, President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor. has asked that the bill be held up for repairs, as such a law would prevent labor organizations from protecting themselves against nonunion workingmen.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Filling the Void. "I'm hungry enough to eat a horse." "Come along with me, and we will have a couple of ponies.'

allude to Cuba as the 'ever-faithful isle?" '

"Because they have to. There are only

Poetic Limitations. "What the dickens makes all these poets

and 'juba'-and there isn't a speck of poetry The Cheerful Idiot. "I see that there has been an oatmeal trust formed," said the shoe-clerk boarder. "That settles it," said the Cheerful Idiot. "As long as the trusts were content to

but when they attack the boarding houses it is time for action." The Exigencles of the Necessities. "Er-why-yes," said the first-night crit-

lay their clammy fangs on the homes of

the country it was none of our business.

ic, "It is a fair enough play, but the plot is "Don't tell me it is gauzy," said the au-

"I am ruined. As the play was written around the living picture I intended it to be perfectly transparent.'

Indiana Police and Circus "Grafters."

Chicago Times-Herald. "Every big circus always advertises the fact that it employs an experienced detective to protect its patrons from the ravages of pickpockets and 'grafters' who follow the show," remarked an old showman the other day, "but the public would probably be astonished if the actual services of the 'detectives' were known. Whenever the show visits a small town the 'detective's' first business is to call upon the

marshal, the sheriff and the chief of police and offer his services in pointing out crooks who may be working in the crowds. He takes the local officers out to the grounds and parades them in front of the whole fraternity of 'grafters,' who thereafter are posted as to whom to avoid. Then when the circus begins the 'detective' usually escorts the officers to a reserved-seat section and stays there with them until the performance is ended and the crowds have been plundered and plucked clean. "I remember an experience we had a few years ago in an Indiana town-Ft. Wayne, if I am not mistaken. Our 'detective' was on hand early, and took in tow the chief of police, the town marshal and the county He 'showed them up' to the boys and stuck to them closer than a leech. As soon as the performance began and it was earned that the town officials, excepting policemen in uniform, who could be spotted a mile away, were in a reserved-seat section with the 'detective' the boys outside turned loose and began preving upon the Hoosiers like a gang of tigers that hadn't had anything to eat for a week. Suddenly there was an earthquake, and twenty-six of the slickest 'grafters' in America were under arrest. And all this time our 'detective' inside the circus tent was busily explaining

Indiana folks know a thing or two.' That part of Governor Matthews's message providing for increasing the chief executive's salary will not meet with any loud and boisterous outburst of approval by the people who pay taxes. The general paralysis of business for the past four years is against increasing salaries of state officials successful applicant and much more com- of the excellent control of Purdue Univer- at this time.-Anderson Herald.

to three dry-goods clerks that he had so

ly follow a show that there was no longer

anything to fear on that score. Oh, those

impletely terrorized the crooks who usual-

MANUFACTURERS CHANGES IN THE TARIFF LAW.

A Majority Ask Greater Protection for Their Industries and a Few Want Raw Materials Free.

CLOSE OF FORMAL HEARINGS

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE WILL NOW WORK ON ITS BILL.

Points from the Statements Made Yesterday-A New Yorker Alludes to a Recent Swell Dinner.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.-The formal hearings by the ways and means committee of representatives of various industries who seek to have the tariff rates changed were concluded to-day. The committee has held sessions for this purpose during the past several weeks, and in that time a large number of persons have appeared before it. The varied character of the schedules today under consideration brought a large assemblage to the rooms from all sections. The largest delegation was that headed by ex-Senator Davis, of West Virginia, who asked for a higher duty on coal. During the afternoon the dull current of facts and statistics delivered by the speakers was broken by Mr. Kraft, of New Jersey, who, was, in fact a sort of Hobson's choice. The He explained that a Dutchman had a right

> fish and other products of his district. J. Richard Smith, of Waterbury, Conn., asked for specific duties, so far as possible, on vegetable ivory buttons.

> Rodulph Lederman, of New York, spoke for specific duties on glass and metal but-

The coal tar manufacturers were represented by N. S. Greenough, of Cleveland. Pitch, the chief product of coal tar, he said, was largely imported, and coal tar somewhat. A duty of \$2 a ton on pitch and specific duties on coal far were wanted. "Your business would simply change gas-

making from water gas to coal gas and not give work to a single laborer," commented J. S. Storey, of Boston, said that it was peculiar that a representative of the gas

companies should appear to ask a duty on biproducts of gas, and combated the proposition to put on duties. The products were used for refining and paving, and the gas manufacturers did not produce enough to supply the home demand William Golder, of Chicago, recommended duties on moss peat, which is now on the

free list. Foreign dealers had charged \$30 a ton before Americans entered the business, and had dropped to \$12, less than it could be produced here. Four dollars a ton duty was asked. The chief cost was labor, and sufficient material could be found in Jackson county, Wisconsin, to supply the United States.

Kennett Barnhart, a representative of Marshall Field & Co., of Chleago, advocated moderation in the tariff and specific duties. As an average, an ad valorem duty of 50 per cent. yielded but 35 per cent. The bulk of the importing trade was in the hands of foreign manufacturers, who were shall Field & Co. could land them in New York. The paragraph allowing duties equal to the manufacturers' cost, plus 8 per cent. was the most disadvantageous to Americans under the system of consignments. In many instances the firm found it cheaper to buy goods of consignees on this side than "That is proof positive of fraud," Mr. Dingley remarked.

THAT SHERRY STAG PARTY. Abraham Gruber, of New York, spoke for duties on wearing apparel brought into the United States by foreign tourists. The present system worked to the advantage of the rich, who were able to travel abroad. Mr. Gruber continued. He would tax all clothing worn by tourists entering the United States.

"But it is necessary for persons to wear clothing when they enter," said Chairman

"Not if the fashions of our swell dinners in New York become prevalent," Mr. Gruber replied. He continued that rich people went abroad annually to do

their shopping, making money by the eyasion of duties. Lucius Littauer, of New York, asked the following rates on gloves: Schmascham, \$2 a dozen; lamb, \$3; kid, \$4. The average labor cost on kid was, in Europe, \$1.50 a dozen; in the United States \$3.50. An importer of lamb gloves, W. J. Curtis, of New York, made a plea for a system which would not discriminate against the cheaper gloves. He complained that the ufacturers were much higher than the Mc-Kinley rates. He was willing to accept rates of 50 cents a dozen on al: grades less than those asked by Mr. Littauer. Specific duties would be satisfactory to all. Charles E. Smith, representing the New York glove importers, presented a schedule which, he said, averaged 20 per cent, higher than the present one. From 300,000 to 409,000 pairs of high-grade gloves were brought over by tourists annually. All im-

porters desired specific rates to save them Representative Kiefer, of Minnesota, presented a petition from residents of Minnesota asking that the rates imposed on potatoes and starch by the Mckinley law be

re-established. H. Halleneem, of New York, representing importers of shoe leather, said certain kinds of enameled shoes cannot be made in this country, and the duty should be reduced. Henry Burk said that the tanned and finished leather was fully protected, but he thought it would be well to change the duty to a specific one. A higher duty should be placed on East India tanned goat and sheepskins, advancing it from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. ad valorem. Mr. Kraft, of New Jersey, said he one of the two manufacturers of buckskin plano-forte action leather. He asked that his industry be protected. He wished to

have the duty restored to 35 per cent. Representative Morse, of Massachusetts, introduced speakers who desired an increase of duty on jewelry, in which entire towns in his state are interested. Mr. Thresher, of Addleboro, presented a plea for a new classification of jewelry, in order that it should not be placed in a lower scale. Much jewelry, he said, was imported under the head of hatpins, cuff butons, etc., paying 25 instead of 35 per cent. Representative Sparkman, of Florida, asked that grape fruit be included in the

classification with oranges, lemons, etc. WANTS ROUGH DIAMONDS FREE. A. Gompers, of New York, representing diamond workers, asked that rough diamonds be admitted free and the duty on finished diamonds advanced from 10

Colvin Tompkins, of New York, asked that gypsum rock be placed upon the free list. Unless it is admitted free, he said, the Eastern manufacturers could not compete with those of the West. Representative Rinaker, of thought that a tariff of 30 per cent. should be placed upon asbestos. When bulbs, flowseeds and shrubbery were placed upon the free list it greatly injured the nursery These should be business in his State. placed on the dutable list. The rates upon delkomania work should be increased in order to overcome the inferior work of

R. P. Gregory, of Chicago, representing importers and manufacturers of musical instruments, said that these articles were now unclassified, which worked a hardship to the trade. He did not ask for a change of duty, but if it were changed he thought it should be made 35 per cent. Ex-Senator Davis, of West

spoke on the subject of coal. The duty on bituminous coal, he said, is entirely too low, being but 14 per cent., while the avlaw is 41 per cent. The duty, he said, is should be at least 75 cents per ton, this being about 23 per cent. ad valorem.

it became apparent that unless reductions were made in charges of railreads and op-erators for handling coal, the miners would be placed on starvation wages. The rail-roads did reduce charges and went into bankruptcy. Then the railroad receivers were compelled to raise the price of freight and the strike in the Pocahontas. Virginia.

mines was the result. The old rate of cents, he said, should be restored. W. C. Barry, of Rochester, N. Y., representing the nursery men of the United States, said that there had been no duty on nursery stock for years, to the great detriment of the native industry. A duty of from 30 to 40 per cent, should be imposed J. W. Harrison, of California, desired duty on anthracite coal. He had imported coal from Wales and one shipload from China. The foreign coal had a serious effect upon the price of domestic anthracite. A California man, he said, brought the warning to Pennsylvania miners. Ships out-ward bound returned with a load of coal and sold it lower than the native product. All kinds of coal, he thought, should pay a duty of 40 per cent. Silas Wilson, of Iowa, representing a

nursery stock of 30 to 40 per cent. C. W. Cox, of Virginia, asked that a duty be imposed on slate pencils. James Ross, of Philadelphia, desired an increased duty on clay pipes. Chairman Dingley announced before adjournment that the formal hearings on the tariff were now concluded.

nurserymen's association, asked duty upon

MAYBRICK

TRIAL OF A SOCIETY WOMAN FOR POISONING HER HUSBAND.

Sensational Crime at Yokohama-Confession by the "Woman in Black"-Mrs. Carew Probably Innocent.

of poisoning her husband with arsenic, in He spoke contemptuously of Castelar and followed by Mrs. Florence Maybrick, new his declaration that Europe could not look ment could get its pay. Ex-Representative Representative Corliss, of Michigan, the preliminary inquiry held in the British President to one six-year term, and Mr. Coombs, of Brooklyn, who is one of the asked for protection on tobacco, lumber, consular court here the evidence showed Allen made an unsuccessful attempt to se-Throughout the proceedings there were ref- Broklyn navy yard are made to work more erences to a mysterious veiled woman, and there was considerable excitement here when it became known that Mary Jacob, the governess of the Carew family, was ar- from the secretary of the interior giving rested yesterday, and is reported to have confessed to committing the murder, for which Mrs. Carew has been on trial since

> husband of Mrs. Carew, was secretary of the Yokohama United Club, and lived with | Interior Department. his wife and children in the most fashionable portion of the reservation set apart for the foreign residents of this city. They | tracts for the building for the government had been six years in Japan, coming here from Singapore, where Mr. Carew had been in the British East Indian civil-service. It was the governess, it seems, who first spread the reports of the purchases of arsenic, which led to whisperings among the servants, culminating in the governess communicating her suspicions to the physician who had been in attendance on Mr. Carew. Owing to the suspicions cast on the widow, the latter employed counsel to represent her at the coroner's inquest, and on the witness stand she admitted having frequently quarreled with her husband over money matters. She also referred to the appearance in their domestic circle of mysterious "veiled woman" and of a "woman in black," believed to be identical, who, able to sell goods here cheaper than Mar- Mrs. Carew believed, to be the person who poisoned her husband.

At first it was supposed that this my terious female was a certain Annie Luke who had been engaged to Mr. Carew before he left England. It was established that a veiled woman called at the Carew resi dence one night, and letters signed "Annie Luke" and "A. L." were received during the inquest by the coroner and by the deceased previous to his death, leading peo-ple to suppose that Miss Buke had followed him from England to Japan. One of the missives referred to Mrs. Carew as "that little fool of a wife." But all the efforts of the authorities failed to locate the mysterious woman, who is now believed to be no other than Mary Jacob, the governess of the family, although attempts were made to show that the mysterious "veiled woman" might have been Mrs. Carew in disguise. Her arrest followed soon after the inquest, and pieces of paper, said to have been picked up by the governess, figured prominently in the preliminary inquiry before the British consular court. These pieces of paper when sewed together seemed to furnish the missing link in the chain of evidence which was closely being drawn around Mrs. Carew, and which, apparently, was leading, beyond doubt, to her conviction on the charge of poisoning her

them mysteriously disapand it was afterwards intimated that Mrs. Carew had stolen it. The judge ordered all of the doors of the court to be closed, and a search for the missing document was made. A woman was detailed to search Mrs. Carew, and the missing paper of the propriety of a secretary of state dis-was found tucked away in the cuff of her cussing in public a measure on which Conjacket. After that the guilt of the unfor- gress was to pass and predicting disaster certificate has been discovered. The note is Counsel for Mrs. Carew, when the apparently stolen document was found upon their client, threw up their briefs, saying that they found it impossible to act any longer for her.

The letter found on Mrs. Carew was written to her by Mr. H. Vansittart Dickinson, a clerk in the Hong-Kong and Shanghai of foreign governments and set at defiance Bank, who was a friend of the family. It a resolution of Congress even if it should "I have been thinking much about your probability of having to meet this woman (the mysterious veiled woman previously alluded to.) I wish, for your sake, that you could refuse to, but have come to think that you cannot well do so. Do you know anything against her? If not, you should meet her. I think it would bring you endless bullying by refusing, and I want that to be avoided if possible. If you refuse, do so on the ground that she has insulted you before others, and that | in Mexico. In this dispatch Secretary Sewyou do not wish for a repetition.' "Refuse on those grounds first, that say, if you refuse at all.'

Another letter to Mrs. Carew was as fol-"Never mind my coming in to dinner. I shall not feel hurt if I am left out of your parties. Nothing he can do will hurt my feelings now. I am only afraid | his veto, the President would not at present he will say something rude to me before others, and I cannot sit quietly under that; only you would be treated worse than ever | had reported to the Senate a resolution exif we come to an open row again. It is worse for you than me to hear his abuse.' Mr. Dickinson testified that Mrs. Carew had been complaining to him of her husband's ill treatment and that before the proceedings against the prisoner he wrote to her: "It will be necessary to be quite | in accord with each other on broad questions. We must be able to answer alike. You can say, of course, I recommended your going to a lawyer in case your husband proved too difficult to manage about the cap has disturbed me very much. makes me mad to think what you are subected to and of what you may be subjected Please be so careful not to drive him into any violent acts. He shall be punished, but that would be but a small compensation for any harm done to you. You must tell and say that you really cannot say when you may be compelled to leave him (the husband) for fear of personal violence.

risks, at all hazards, divorce." It will be seen that the purchase of large quantities of arsenic, the bad feeling existng between Mrs. Carew and her husband, the production of the apparently incriminating correspondence and finally the finding of the missing document upon Mrs. Carew's person in court, tended to prove her of the charges brought against her. But if the report that Mary Jacob has confessed turns out to be correct, it will probably be demonstrated that the whole affair was the work of the governess and that in addition to poisoning Mr. Carew, she craftily drew about his widow the chain of cirsumstantial evidence which, seemingly, would have led to her conviction of murdering her husband.

Found Dead in His Room. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 11.-Colonel William H. Sinciair, a member of the firm of Flinn & Koland, brokers and contractors, of New York, and formerly of Gaiyeserage duty upon all articles in the Wilson ton. Tex., where he was president of a street railway, was found dead in his bedmuch less than at any previous time and room at the Powers Hotel to-night. He had an appointment with officials of the Sodus Bay Railroad, and when he did not keep Colonel William Lamb, of Norfolk, Va., it investigation was made and he was said when 35 cents was taken from the duty found dead on the floor of his room.

AT PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND SECRETARY OF STATE OLNEY.

Speech in the Senate Denouncing the Administration for Alleged Favoritism Towards Spain.

CONGRESS HAS THE POWER

THE TEXAN SAYS, TO RECOGNIZE THE INDEPENDENCE OF CUBA,

And He Wants that Done and a Minister Appointed-Italians Called Monkeys and Organ Grinders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- The chief event

of to-day's session was an impassioned speech by Mr. Mills, of Texas, in favor of a resolution introduced by him to declare the recognition of a foreign government a congressional prerogative and to of Italy to-day is in a monkey and organ recognize the independence of Cuba and appropriate \$10,000 for the salary of a minister. In support of the first proposition males, and by the red blade of war we the senator quoted a long line of prece-YOKOHAMA, Jan. 11.-Great interest is dents, and speaking on the latter question taken here in the trial of Mrs. Carew, a he strongly denounced the administration, prominent society woman, on the charge charging it with favoritism towards Spain. a manner similar to that said to have been | Weyler and of Signor Crispi, because of undergoing a sentence of imprisonment for without concern upon the pretensions of life in England. Mr. Carew was taken ill the United States. There was an informal Congress should command the recognition on Oct. 15 last and died on Oct. 22. The in- discussion by several senators, and Mr. quest certified that he died of arsenic pois- Bacon gave notice of a speech to-morrow. oning and a verdict of murder was ren- Mr. Proctor made a speech in favor of a dered against some unknown person. At constitutional amendment to limit the that Mrs. Carew made large purchases of cure the adoption of a resolution calling arsenic, the use of which, she said, was on the secretary of the navy for informaan old-time habit of her husband's. I tion as to whether contractors' men in the

than eight hours per day. At the opening of the session the Vice President announced a communication the amounts due the sinking funds of the Union and Central Pacific on account of mail subsidies paid to them by the Pacific Mall Company. These were the accounts Mr. Walter Raymond Hallowell Carew, which, it was reported, could not be found, but subsequently were discovered in the A joint resolution was offered by Mr. Bate to authorize the secretary of

treasury to solicit proposals and make conexhibits at the Tennessee exposition without public advertisement, and was

agreed to. On motion by Mr. Hoar the House bill for a uniform bankruptcy law was made a special order for Monday, Jan. 25. Mr. Mills then began by saying that the secretary of state had challenged the authority of Congress to recognize the independence of a foreign state, and said that a bill passed over the President's veto would be of no effect. "I propose to meet that statement," he announced. thority of Congress has never been challenged but once; then the challenger was singularly rebuked, and I have no doubt it will be now." He did not know where the secretary of state found authority for his statement. A government must exist before it could be recognized, for to recognize it a diplomatic officer must be sent to it. Congress must create the office, had sole power to create an office and must do so before the President could send an embassador to a government.

A "REMARKABLE STATEMENT." "This is a most remarkable statement, commented Mr. Mills on Secretary Olney's declaration, from which he quoted. "The respect that I have for the secretary of state in the high office which he holds and for his chief and the high office ne holds restrains me from saying more. He has his duty and I have mine. The President must not say to the Congress of the United hearing, referred the suggestion to the States 'this is none of your business.' " Mr. Mills read from President Monroe's message of March, 1822, relating to the recognition of South American republics in the revolution against Spain. Monroe, he said, had recognized that both branches of the government had a duty imposed on them in the recognition of foreign governments and that there must be co-operation. Monroe had not said, "I have sent an embasbut, "if Congress should concur" his views he would recognize the new governments. How in the face of that precedent. Mr. Mills inquired, could the President of the United States and the secretary | neer; Assistant Engineer Cleland O'Fley, to of state stand before the people of the United States and say they had sole power to recognize a foreign government with which they were to have commercial relations. Mr. Mills recited as precedents the liott Bates, paymaster, to be lieutenant cases of several South American republics

and the State of Texas, "whose servant, he said, "I have the honor to be. Mr. Mills said that he would not speak man on whose shoulders boards of trade and stock exchanges never put their shackles." It was something strange at this late day, in this closing hour of the nineteenth century, the President had discovered that he alone had power over the recognition be passed by a two-thirds majority. "If such an occasion arises this government will not be wanting in power to carry into effect the acts intrusted to it by the Con-

stitution," he said. The methods of the recognition of Hun-Liberia and Hayti were canvassed and then Mr. Mills recalled a dispatch written by Secretary Seward, in 1864, to the United States minister to France regarding the recognition of the Maximilian monarchy ard had spoken of a resolution passed by the House declaring against the recognition of the monarchy in Mexico, had said that recognition was an executive function and that unless the House resolution should be passed by both houses and signed by the President, or passed by both houses over change the government's present policy. objection or another. Thereupon the foreign relations committee pressing surprise that the President had seen fit to apprise a foreign government of a difference between two branches of this government, a substitution for this resoution in nearly identical terms had been adopted by a unanimous vote and Senators Morrill and another, afterwards President of the United States, had been among those voting for its adoption.

"NO BETTER FATE NOW." the money-nothing more. Your note with In time of war by a secretary of state so highly honored as Mr. Seward and a Presinow. It was only when there was no doubt L. (Litchfield, a lawyer) about last night of the propriety of the course to be taken that the President could properly recognize | did. The friends of Garfield hailed the dis-* * It is quite clear to me now, at all overthrow of a dynasty. When the President took such a step of his own motion he overreached himself and betrayed the forgassumed that the facts were so plain that Congress would support him. Congress haying power for the recognition of a state, ought she new not to recognize the indeendence of the republic of Cuba? Mr. Mills Senator-elect Money, of Mississippi, to show the power and functions of the insurgent republic. The neutrality laws of the United States had been so administered as to win the friendship of Spain. "I don't envy the President his indorse-

ments," remarked Mr. Mills, "his tributes He argued from Castelar and Weyler." that sending arms and ammunition to the insurgents was not a violation of international law, and that the administration had violated the spirit of neutrality by going to great lengths in warning Spain of pro movements to aid the insurgents. Washington had warned the country against partialities towards foreign nations, yet the whole course of this admin-Istration had been to strengthen the power of Spain and help her put down the insurrection. The President, in his message, had said that there was no call for recognizing the belligerency of the Cubans. He did not

of the United States. "Probably he received it from boards of trade." said that he received letters from many distinguished men impioring has to do nothing towards recognition became they were importing and exporting with Cuba, and inquiring, "What have we to do with Cuba?" "It is the mercantile spirit of this nation against its honor," he declared

Incidentally, he said: "An assassin sits on the throne of Spain." and continued, "we owe no duties to despots; we owe no duties to Spain except under the treaties she has persistently refused to obey."
Quoting the President's message that the United States looked with wonder and admiratian on the immense armament being sent to Cuba, he exclaimed, "What! We, a people whose liberty was lought by our fathers' blood! For one I repudiate the statement. I look with horror and indignation on it and if I had the power he has would call on Congress to give me authority to send American fleets to Havana and reduce those forts to ashes if our people held there were not released." ITALY BELITTLED.

"Would to God we had one hour of Commodore Ingraham or Franklin Pierce in these days!" he exclaimed. He cared nothing about the court of Spain or any other court on earth. If he thought American citizens were not given a fair trial, and he was in power, he would make the atmosphere of Madrid smell of sulphur for a month. But for the boards of trade, stock exchanges and commercial gamblers it might be possible for this government to show some virility. And now Congress was threatened with the tremendous power of Italy. Signor Crispi said that European nations could not look without concern on the pretensions of the United States. "And who is Signor Crispi?" Mr. Mills asked. "There was a day," he began, and gave a rhetorical scription of Italy's past glo-ries, ending, "and the symbol of the power grinder." If she desired to form another holy alliance, let her come on with her monkeys and organ grinders and hot towould offer a warm reception

s had concluded, the Senate After M. drifted in discussion of the constitutional que a of the rights of recognition. in which Messrs. Hale, Allen, Hoar, Chilton and Morgan took part. Mr. Hale held recognition to be exclusively a presidential power. Mr. Hoar believed that Congress had the power incidental to the regulating of comerce and war-making clauses, and raised the question what would be done if of Cuba and Spain should, on the day after adjournment, conquer Cuba. Mr. Morgan, referring to Secretary's Oiney's citation of his statement in an old speech that recognition was a presidential duty, said that it was such mere ex officio During the early part of the session Mr. Perkins had read to the Senate a tele ic copy of the resolutions adopted by the California Legislature protesting against

the passage of the Powers-Gear funding A resolution was introduced by Mr. Allen directing the secretary of the navy to inform the Senate whether Isaac Walker & Sons, contractors, of Philadelphia, and P. J. Carlin, of Brooklyn, engaged in repairing the naval hospital in Brooklyn, were violating the eight-hour law by compelling their men to work nine hour a day for the wages paid by private parties for eight hours' work. Mr. Chandler interrupted in the matter

with a technical question, whereupon Mr. "The senator is throwing a spear at a gnat. "The senator should not call himself a gnat," said Mr. Chandler, In continuing, Mr. Allen remarked that he conceded that the senator from New Hampshire had been a good secretary of the

"I concede that myself," remarked Mr. Chandler. After some further talk the resolution went over, and Mr. Proctor, of Vermont, took the floor on a speech extending the term of President to six years and members of the House to three years. Mr. Pettigrew, of South Dakota, gave notice of his intention to call up to-morrow the House bill for free homesteads in Ok-

lahoma. The Senate, at 4:50 p. m., went into executive session, and, at 5:50 p. m., adjourned. Doesn't Want All Plates Tested. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- Secretary Herbert to-day gave a hearing to representatives of the Newport News Ship Building

Company and of the Carnegie Steel Company on the subject of the testing of the three or four thousand tons of steel plate now at Newport News for the battle ships. President Orcutt, of the ship-building company, represented that work was being delayed on the ships by the inspection and asked that the department decide at the earliest possible moment upon its policy in the matter. The Carnegie company, represented by Superintendent Schwab, protested against the testing of all of the plates. Mr. Schwab asserted that the steel was as good as it is possible to make. What he desired was to have the plates tested by groups, a sample being taken of each group. Secretary Herbert, at the conclusion of the Steel Board and will be guided by its oninion, which will he will secure as soon as

Navy and Army Promotions. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.-The President to-day sent to the Senate the following

Navy-Captain William T. Sampson, to be chief of the bureau of ordnance; Com-mander Joseph B. Coghlan, to be a captain; Lieutenant Commander William I. Moore; to be a commander; Passed Assistant Engineer William N. Little, to be chief engibe passed assistant engineer War-Licutenant George M. Candee, deputy paymaster general, to be colonel and assistant paymaster general; Major Alfred El-

colonel and deputy paymaster general. New Counterfeit "Twenty." WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- A dangerous counterfeit of the \$20 United States silver

most noticeable defect is in the treasury numbers, which, although of good color, are too heavy and out of alignment. The paper is good and the silk threads of the genuine are cleverly imitated by pen and ink lines on the back of the counterfeit General Notes.

note.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- To-day's treasury statement shows: Available cash balance, \$232,713,791; gold reserve, \$139,251,190. The controller of the currency has authorized the National Bank of Commerce, of Memphis, Tenn., to begin business with a capital stock of \$1,000,000.

The Republican senators will hold a caucus at 11 o'clock to-morrow to pass on the bill proposed by Senator Welcott's caucus committee providing for an international silver conference. The Senate judiciary committee to-day considered the various nominations which

have been referred to it. But nearly all, in-

cluding that of Judge Howery, to be judge

of the Court of Claims, went over on one

The Morey Letter Forgery.

Chicago Times-Herald. When the old New York Truth at the height of the Garfield campaign printed the Morey letter in fac simile it was believed that the document was genuine and friends of the Ohio candidate feared that his posttion on the Chinese question therein expressed would lose the Pacific States and cost him the presidency. At first no one outside the candidate's circle of intimate associates and friends doubted the authenticity of the letter; the general public believed it genuine. Then somebody noticed that Garfield's signature was misspelled, and the letter was instantly denounced as a forgery and a very clumsy forgery at that. It was urged that a man of Garfield's education, culture and refinement under no circumstances would misspell his own name by leaving out the "I." as the Morey letter covery of the error in spelling with delight and claimed that the forger who had cleverly imitated Garfield's penmanship had ery by writing the signature "J. A. Garfeld." This argument is fallacious, forger did his work too well and failed simply because he was more familiar with Garfield's signature than the public was. Mr. nquired. He quoted from an interview with Garfield very often misspelled his own name when writing hurriedly. I have in my possession two letters written by him after his inauguration, and in both his name is spelled "Garfeld." President Garfield wrote a running, business hand and made the "i" with a single downward stroke. Very often the ink falled to flow as soon as the pen struck the paper and therefore the latter part of the "i" became the first stroke of

> cessful. He imitated the signature to a dot. Editor Indicted for Libel.

the "e" which followed it. Here was a case

in which a crook falled by being too suc-

NEWARK, O., Jan. 11 .- J. M. Ickes, editor of the Tribune and ex-chairman of the Republican State committee, was indicted to-day for libel. The case grew out of the ublication in the Tribune of a card by Sheriff J. A. Chilcote reflecting on ex-Lieutenant Governor Lyon, the editor of the American. Ickes gave bond in the sum of know where the President obtained this re- \$1,000, and the case will probably be heard markable information-not from the people at the present term of court.